

been arranged as yet, conservation, the question of water rights, labor and river improvements and the income tax amendment will be among those discussed. About thirty Governors are expected to be present.

A reception to the Governor, to-morrow night at the home of Miss Mabel Boardman, a dinner Tuesday night by John Hays Hammond, after which the Governor will go to the judicial reception at the White House and a dinner at the White House on Wednesday night, will constitute the principal social activities interspersed among the business sessions of the State heads.

LOOKS LIKE SLAP AT UNITED STATES

England's "No Combat" Order at Greytown Regarded as Insult

Bluefields, Nicaragua, January 9 (via New Orleans, January 16).—The official declaration of Captain Thesiger of the British warship Seylla, stationed in Nicaraguan waters, that there shall be no fighting at Greytown, is still regarded by local Americans as a move not as innocent as appears on the surface. Many declare that it looks like a covert slap at the United States. While a similar order with reference to Bluefields, before the battle of Reo, was given by Captain Shipley, of the Des Moines, it is pointed out that the situation is not parallel. There were no troops within sixty miles of Bluefields, and Shipley's mandate caused no embarrassment. The government troops are in Greytown, and just how General Matuy is to defeat them unless Captain Thesiger compels them to withdraw outside the town which would put him in the position of interfering armed intervention, is puzzling the Estrada government.

Greytown is the sole British legacy remaining from the "Old Mosquito Coast." Although the town has fallen into decay, it is still a British possession, and is owned by British subjects, many of them negroes from Jamaica. Notwithstanding this the United States recognized the blockade which Estrada declared against Greytown.

British Consul Bingham to Greytown is generally reputed to have been interested in certain enterprises with Zelaya.

Open Ground Available. It is believed that a warship be sent to that port upon the outbreak of the insurrection. The appearance of Captain Thesiger that there should be no combat in Greytown stated that there is no ground available for the town where the combat may be waged with justice to both sides and safety to non-combatants.

Captain Thesiger requested Captain Shipley to attach his signature to the order. Although the British consul said to have forwarded the request to the Navy Department for instructions, and in the absence of his name from the order it is believed that the American captain was told to have nothing to do with it.

Meanwhile Captain Niblack had been dispatched with the Tacoma to Greytown, ostensibly for provisions, but in reality to care for the wounded in the anticipated battle. But Americans here believe that Captain Thesiger's order furnishes a further reason for the presence of the Tacoma. Captain Niblack is in position to keep a watchful eye on the Seylla and to carry out immediately any orders that may come from Washington as a result of Thesiger's attitude. If Captain Thesiger's order stands it is probable that Matuy, with a force of perhaps 1,000 men, will proceed by land to a point on the river, and from the town up the river, leaving a ship of the harbor. By this combination he believes he can cut off the town's food supply.

"If they won't come out to fight, let them starve," is Matuy's succinct explanation of his plans.

TO WATCH A PLANT GROW

Experiments to Show if It Can Be Revived by Moving Pictures. Philadelphia, Pa., January 16.—Dr. L. J. Leffman, a chemist and physician, has become interested in moving pictures, and now is experimenting in his laboratory with a series of pictures of a growing plant covering a period of six days, which when thrown on the screen by the moving picture machine, show the plant growing from a seedling to a full-grown plant in a small bud.

This use of the moving picture apparatus is somewhat new, and while Dr. Leffman's pictures show the plant growing, nothing wonderful, other scientific men say that it is of much interest from a scientific standpoint.

In his experiments Dr. Leffman is trying to produce a picture of the workings of nature too slow for the human eye to catch. For this he is using the pictures of a growing plant. The other thing that Dr. Leffman is working for is to get individual pictures of the growth of nature too rapid for the human eye to catch. For instance, in watching an explosion the eye sees a composite picture of smoke and fire. By running his film slowly, he can catch each step in the explosion, so rapid, or the naked eye, is seen.

VESUVIUS BUSY IN 1911
So Says Schering, but Some Volcanologists Differ. From Him.
Rome, January 16.—Dr. Schering, assistant at the Vesuvius Observatory, predicts another eruption in 1911.
He says he has extracted volcanic stones from the crater which show that the volcanic activity of the eruption of 1906 continued. It is expected to extend to the exterior, when an eruption will reach the sea.
Italian volcanologists discredit Dr. Schering's theory.

STATE-WIDERS MEET AND PASS RESOLUTION
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Roanoke, Va., January 16.—The first mass-meeting in the history of Roanoke was held this afternoon in the First Baptist Church. A resolution endorsing the State-wide movement was adopted by a viva voce vote. There was no opposing voice when the question was put. Former State Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, and D. H. Barger, of Shawsville, a farmer and coal operator, delivered addresses and were frequently applauded.

Day-One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Latent Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days



If the Boiler Could Talk

it would say: "I want Heat Units. Give me Heat Units and I'll do my work. I don't need a boiler maker, I need a change of diet." Atlantic Guaranteed Coal cures boiler indigestion. Results are immediate. The boiler eats less and does more.

Atlantic States Coal & Coke Co., Richmond, Va.

TAFT BEGINNING TO "SEE THINGS"

Believed That He Is Coming to Realize Cause of Attacks.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, D. C., January 16.—President Taft is beginning to see things. Southern Republicans who do not think they are getting a square deal at the White House, because of the interference of local leaders, are taking their troubles to him. It is frequently said here that he is being hoodwinked by Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Private Secretary Candler, several instances of this nature have been brought up recently, and Mr. Taft has shown considerable interest in them. This state of affairs has caused much comment and some severe attacks on the administration. Congressmen who felt that they were entitled to a fair hearing have been turned down, and when such cases were thoroughly sifted, it was, as a rule, found that the two inferiors mentioned above were responsible, and their purpose seems to be to build up a machine of their own. The President, however, some here have reason to believe, is dawning on the Big Chief.

The Virginia patronage situation is about the same. The illness and death of Mrs. J. P. Edwards, of New York, has kept her brother, Representative Slomp, away from the Capitol for ten days. Therefore nothing has been done. National Committee Martin has not been back since word to the effect that the Pinchot matter had caused all dates to be called off at the White House.

The contest for the marshaling of the Richmond district is growing warmer day by day. The Treat forces believe that he will win. His indorsement, however, are of the best. The organization, however, is with Smithers. This may prove a test case. Hitchcock may not be able to land the Slomp-Martin man this time. President Taft may take a hand. This is the state of affairs to-day.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Increasing clouds; fair to light rain; rising temperature; Monday; light, variable winds; becoming moderate south and southeast; Tuesday; rain in extreme west portion; Tuesday unsettled; probably rain in extreme west portion; Wednesday; moderate east and southeast winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Fair and colder. Thermometer at midnight, 29.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(A. P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place	Ther.	H. T.	Weather
Washington	30	42	Clear
Pittsburgh	42	48	Clear
Charlotte	42	48	Cloudy
Asheville	40	48	Cloudy
Savannah	44	52	Clear
New Orleans	42	52	Clear
Detroit	38	48	Cloudy
Buffalo	28	38	Cloudy
Wilmington	42	52	Clear
Mobile	52	54	P. cloudy
Atlanta	42	48	Cloudy
Jacksonville	42	48	Clear
Key West	42	48	Cloudy
Jupiter	66	72	P. cloudy
Oklahoma City	44	58	Cloudy
Pittsburg	40	50	Clear
Cincinnati	42	52	Clear
Yellowstone	18	28	Rain
Tampa	62	68	Clear
New Orleans	42	52	Clear
Kansas City	38	48	Rain
Memphis	40	48	Cloudy
Albuquerque	40	48	Clear
Vicksburg	38	48	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
January 17, 1910.
Sun rises... 7:24
Sun sets... 5:17
Moon sets... 11:08

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or purulent eye in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 60c.

SHOULD APPLY MUSIC OF LABOR TO MONOTONY OF PRISON LIFE

Dr. McDaniel Strongly Urges Workhouse to Save Jail Inmates From Idleness.

PROFIT TO DESERTED WIVES

Quotes Bible in Asserting That Able-Bodied Men Who Won't Work Should Starve.

At the First Baptist Church yesterday morning Dr. Geo. W. McDaniel preached upon "The Gospel of Work," to a large congregation, including many members of the Legislature. The text was taken from the third chapter and tenth verse of Paul's second letter to the Thessalonians, "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The minister said that the "religious enthusiasm of these Christians caused them to neglect their practical necessities. Believing that the second coming of Christ was immediately at hand, they ceased to labor and awaited that event. This meant that they became burdens upon the charities of church and mischief-makers in the community. Idleness was a source of trouble to the community, and they were engaged in minding everybody's business but their own. The situation called for the apostle's stern rebuke, but that rule, uttered orally when among them and emphasized in the first letter, he now repeats.

"Occupation is honorable. It was divinely appointed before sin entered the world. The first man was charged to cultivate the ground and to produce food for himself and his family. He was to 'till and keep' the garden, and these are the two principal tasks of the husbandman. The work of the husbandman is dignified, and Paul worked hard and taught that idleness was a disgrace. Some suppose that the work of the husbandman is a disgrace, but the work of the husbandman is a source of honor and dignity. The curse in the third chapter of Genesis did not originate labor, but simply rendered the ground and the work of the husbandman useless and hurtful plants. As the poet bathed for us the outer world in the hues of human feeling, so we should bathe the workman's surroundings with a sense of the duty and dignity of labor. It is much more a disgrace to live in idleness than it is to die in the hands of a murderer.

"The student of sociology is interested in the struggle for existence, and a brief survey of the conditions of the world as they are, must lead us to an appreciation of the proposed remedy for present conditions. Man's fundamental economic duty is to produce food for himself and his family. He cannot live without food; therefore, the struggle for food becomes man's most important activity. The work of the husbandman is a source of honor and dignity. The curse in the third chapter of Genesis did not originate labor, but simply rendered the ground and the work of the husbandman useless and hurtful plants. As the poet bathed for us the outer world in the hues of human feeling, so we should bathe the workman's surroundings with a sense of the duty and dignity of labor. It is much more a disgrace to live in idleness than it is to die in the hands of a murderer.

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duces light and warmth, and the prisoners make bone buttons. That jail, making nothing but bone buttons, is self-supporting. Give the inmates of the jail work to do instead of allowing them to wallow in idleness and sink deeper in vice, economy and justice alike should prompt our Council to erect this workhouse.

"The Legislature should amend section 1705 of the Virginia Code so as to authorize the judge to commit those convicted under the act to the workhouses, where established, or to work upon public lands. To send a man who willfully neglects to provide for his family to jail does not bring a penny to the needy family. Such a man should be made the ward of the State in the interest of his family. In a sentence, the State should compel him to work and pay his family his wages. Our judge of the Hustings Court, notwithstanding the wide discretion left to him under the present law, recognizes the necessity and justice of such an amendment as is here suggested. In 1906 the Congress of the United States enacted a law for the District of Columbia empowering the court to fine any one willfully neglecting his dependent wife and children \$500 or to imprison him for twelve months or to impose both fine and imprisonment, and the act says: 'Should a fine be imposed, it may be in whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian or custodian of the minor child or children.'

"Let us try it in Virginia, and if we cannot have workhouses, let us put such men on the roads. I would like to see every able-bodied man in a Virginia jail put to work. To confine a man in jail with nothing to do may do him more harm than to let him out on parole. The State should be the employer of the indigent. The great by discovering and applying the use of the rhythmic step to the marching of soldiers enormously increased their endurance and raised the records of forced marches. If our Commonwealth will apply the music of labor to the monotony of prison life, it will save the State many dollars and give the wages earned by improvident husbands to their suffering families. We shall remedy a distressing condition. Some may say that it is paternalism, but as one who admires the spirit of personal liberty that hovered over the constitutional convention and who subscribes to the principle that the functions of government are not to be lightly extended, I affirm that the enactment of a law which would improve the family neglect of husbands the wards of the State in the interest of those dependent upon them is a public duty and a moral necessity."

ROOSEVELT PRESENT AT SPEARING OF LION

In the Death, When Seventy Warriors Surround and Kill Their Prey---Kermit Plays in Great Luck.

Nairobi, British Africa, December 11.—A long stream of porters came winding across the veldt towards the station at Nairobi, looking for all the world like a string of ants. The Stars and Stripes were held aloft by a giant native, and the sound of horns made strange discords with the chanting of the weird and elusive safari song. Shortly before noon a cavalcade arrived on the back of his favorite horse, tranquility. It was the end of his last trip in the British East African Protectorate.

This safari, which was the fourth to be made out of Nairobi, gave Colonel Roosevelt and his party an opportunity to witness an exciting hunt at A. E. Hoy's farm, at Sirgoi, in the Gusu Nguiso country. The spearing of a lion by Nandi was a feature.

Seventy of these spearmen had been asked to take part in the drive, and they assented readily, for when a warrior, dressed in his traditional garb, the leader of the fighting section of the tribe, and may wear a head dress formed of the lion's mane and walk at the head of the file of Nandi warriors when on the march. In these hunts they display extraordinary courage.

The band of seventy almost naked men, with their long, sharp spears, and attended by the chosen spectators, the latter being mounted, proceeded down a long valley where the grass was short and the trees lined its edges. Very soon the spearmen observed not more than 400 yards in front. Immediately the warriors gave chase, and in less than two miles they had rounded up the king of the wilderness. The horsemen then approached, and it was seen that the lion at bay was a full-grown, black-maned one. The spearmen began their attack of surrounding the quarry. Every man went to his allotted position, and the circle slowly closed in on the snarling beast, which swished his tail and kept up a continual roaring.

Twenty yards or so within some of the warriors drew to within some twenty yards of him, and the horsemen closed up to get the kill yet remained at a sufficient distance not to interfere with the spearmen's movements. Three times the lion made a savage charge at the now stationary warriors, but stopped short each time, with mane bristling, roaring in impotent rage at his tormentors. Again the attacking party advanced to within a few yards of their victim.

One last desperate effort, and he drove directly at the line, only to fall with ten spears quivering in his body. But in that brief moment he managed to drag down one of the natives, his claws sinking into the man's flesh. The death of the king seemed to awaken all the fire in the warriors' blood. They began to advance around the body, waving their bloodstained spears, some of which were bent from the force of the shock, holding their shields aloft and shouting and shouting blood-curdling yells in the excess of their savage joy over the victory.

Makes Him Leader of Men. In the meantime the injured man was being given medical attention, and he bore the pain of his wounds without a sign of concern. He who had first jabbed the lion's spear through the lion joined in the dance at the start, but soon retired at a distance, where he seated himself, apparently indifferent to the antics of his fellows. He was now a leader of men, and must therefore not show signs that he had done anything out of the ordinary. The luck of Kermit Roosevelt has been proverbial. While Colonel Roosevelt was hunting with Lord Delamere, Kermit, armed with a rifle, shot a lion. The lion was a full-grown, black-maned one. The spearmen began their attack of surrounding the quarry. Every man went to his allotted position, and the circle slowly closed in on the snarling beast, which swished his tail and kept up a continual roaring.

guardian or custodian of the minor child or children." Furthermore, the law says, "It shall be the duty of the prison, or of the charge of the workhouse, to provide for the care of the indigent. The great by discovering and applying the use of the rhythmic step to the marching of soldiers enormously increased their endurance and raised the records of forced marches. If our Commonwealth will apply the music of labor to the monotony of prison life, it will save the State many dollars and give the wages earned by improvident husbands to their suffering families. We shall remedy a distressing condition. Some may say that it is paternalism, but as one who admires the spirit of personal liberty that hovered over the constitutional convention and who subscribes to the principle that the functions of government are not to be lightly extended, I affirm that the enactment of a law which would improve the family neglect of husbands the wards of the State in the interest of those dependent upon them is a public duty and a moral necessity."

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Paulhan Will Seek to Beat Record and Win Michelin Cup. Aviation Field, Los Angeles, Cal., January 16.—Wind and air conspired to-day to test the airplanes flying on aviation field. The result was a victory for Glenn H. Curtiss and Louis Paulhan.

A hair a mile Curtiss rose to a height of more than 100 feet, and there performed as pretty a piece of aeroplaning as has been seen. He described circles in daring fashion, lifting and dipping and beating against the wind. Paulhan strove to outdo the going up 612 feet and circling about like a hawk. Then Curtiss, Paulhan and Charles K. Hamilton, each driving his own machine, swung around in an aerial Marathon. At times they raced together, but the wind, they flew under and over and around one another. The aviators did not want to fly in the wind. They knew that the wind strains the delicate silk planes and pulls at the fair lands, but the wind was there, and they had to amuse it. The aviators waited as long as possible, but finally Hamilton awakened cheers by rising in a short flight to test the wind.

Paulhan was not long in following. He came up with a rush and sailed past the grandstand in two qualifying rounds. He veered and shot out of the course, back of the grandstand 200 feet high, going over the field again after a short drop. When he came down he said that he had intended to try ten laps for speed, but found the wind too strong on the westward course.

Bucking the Wind. Then Curtiss came out in a preliminary flight. Hamilton and Paulhan started together in a wind-bucking contest, but were sent out of the course, back of the grandstand 200 feet high, going over the field again after a short drop. When he came down he said that he had intended to try ten laps for speed, but found the wind too strong on the westward course.

Charles F. Willard, in a Curtiss machine, made a brief flight, as the wind was too strong. Paulhan appeared on the horizon with two mechanicals behind him—a dangerous feat in such a wind. After a short run with them he took up Clifford B. Harmon, a New York lionist. The scheduled attempt to win the Michelin cup for long distance flight to-morrow.

GET NIGHT RIDER SECRETS Government Agents Said to Have Proof That Burley Society Is a Trust. Covington, Ky., January 16.—As the result of investigations by H. M. Hoagland and several other Federal Secret Service agents, it is expected by men prominent in the tobacco trade of this part of the country that prosecutions will be brought under the Sherman law against the Burley Tobacco Society and some of its members. For three months Mr. Hoagland and his men have been almost lost in the tobacco districts of Kentucky. They went in the guise of farmers' hands to collect evidence, not only against the society, but against the night riders. Mr. Hoagland left Cincinnati to-day for Washington to lay before Attorney-General Wickersham the results of this investigation. Mr. Hoagland is quoted as saying that the society, with its 25,000 members, is as such. Hoagland recently has been in Cincinnati, at the Havlin Hotel, as a horse-buyer for the British government. He has received much mail and many visitors, men who had been published by the night riders. Details of barn burnings, whipping, scrapings of beds of tobacco and the names of the men concerned in them have been told to him. Hoagland is said to have learned that each county in Kentucky is di-

vided into halves by the night riders, and that in each section there is a chief and lieutenant, with many men under them. He is said to have evidence enough to prosecute the leaders of most of the counties.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A LINIMENT FOR EXTERNAL USE. One of the most valuable qualities of Mother's Friend is that it safe-guards the future health of the mother. It is a liniment to be applied externally to the body, the use of which lubricates the muscles and tendons, softens the glands and ducts, prevents lumps forming in the breasts, and relieves the pain, nervousness, nausea, and other troubles from which so many expectant mothers suffer. When Mother's Friend is used regularly it fits and prepares the system for an easy and natural consummation of the term. Women who massage with this great liniment are always saved much suffering when baby comes, and recover more quickly, and without ill effects. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers.

THE BRADFELD CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DARING FLIGHTS IN WIND AND RAIN

Aviators Electrify Crowd With Their Skillful Jockeying During Storm.

DISTANCE EFFORT TO-DAY

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CLIP THIS COUPON OUT
The Times-Dispatch
Household Premium Coupon
JANUARY 17, 1910.
NOTICE.—A complete set consists of 30 coupons of consecutive dates, only one coupon of each date will be accepted in each set. You can begin saving on any date, just so they are of consecutive dates from the day you start.
BEGIN SAVING TO-DAY